Test: Goal 1

1. Culture includes
   a. Gender identity
   b. Socio-economic status
   c. Ethnicity
   d. Religious preference
   e. Sexual preference
   f. All of the above

2. Denial in counter-transference means that the provider denies any role of culture in the diagnostic formulation of a patient case.
   a. True
   b. False

3. The elements of the DSM-IVTR Outline for Cultural Formulation (OCF) include
   a. Transference/counter-transference
   b. Cultural identity
   c. Explanation of illness
   d. Treatment plan
   e. All of the above

4. Asking about all key family members’ perspectives about the child’s symptom severity, etiology and cure are essential to a positive treatment outcome
   a. True
   b. False

5. Compromise is important to an effective treatment plan and outcome, including the patient’s and providers perspectives
   a. True
   b. False